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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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OUR
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South China Morning Post.

China's Position Defined.
During recent months, there have been some small additions in the form of foreign loans, but at the beginning of the year it was but one-tenth that of France, one-seventh that of Germany, one-fifth that of Great Britain, half that of Japan and two-thirds that of the United States. Per head it was \$3.32 against the \$154.62 of Great Britain. Considering that China possesses natural wealth as great as is to be found in any other part of the world, she is very far removed from bankruptcy. Once the people abandon their narrow prejudices against central authority, once the country is thoroughly pacified and once commerce is resumed on a normal basis with the rest of the world, China cannot help forging ahead and fulfilling to the letter if she does not exceed, the anticipations that fall from the lips of the chairman at last Saturday's meeting of the Bank. Meantime China must simply mark time and keep her hands absolutely clean of the deplorable troubles with which the West is so sorely afflicted at the present time.

Daily Press.

Employment of Black Troops.
India is almost as much concerned in the outcome of this war as is the United Kingdom or any other part of the King's Dominions, and seeing that it is a life or death struggle for the Empire the Government is surely justified in availing itself to the fullest extent of the resources of India as of any of the self-governing Dominions. Of the keenness of the native troops to fight under British officers side by side with their comrades in the British Army there can be no doubt, and permission to do so we believe will immensely strengthen India's attachment to the Throne. These troops, "high-souled men with a first-rate training," as Lord Crewe described them, are regarded as among the finest and bravest soldiers in the world, and Lord Crewe's confidence that they will give the best possible account of themselves in the field will be widely shared. We can well believe that had Germany so fine a force of men to draw upon she would not hesitate a moment about it, and if it be objected that the black troops are prone to be more savage in warfare than white troops, it will be a sufficient answer to point to the ruthless destruction by the Germans of the fine city of Louvain, and the shooting of its notable residents. It will be said that it is war, but it is barbarous nevertheless.

China Mail.

Great Britain and the War.
She (Germany) came upon the scene too late to be a great colonial power and she, therefore, coveted what had been fairly won, at the sacrifice of many lives and much treasure, by Great Britain and other nations. The Germans ever since their victory over the French in the seventies of last century were apparently obsessed by the belief in their invincibility in war. They thought that they had merely to move from point to point, and that no matter what opposition confronted them their skill and their numbers would be all-conquering. To-day it is perhaps more true than at any other time, that numbers do not make for certain victory. The knowledge that is with the Allied Forces that they are fighting in a good cause—in opposition to brutal force and selfish domination—is equal to the strength of many battalions. Practically a month has passed since Germany set out upon her villainous mission to bleed France white, as the Germans termed it, and she has not yet reached France. She is impoverishing herself day by day, losing prestige the world over, and being abominably opposed by resolute nations sure of the righteousness of their cause and certain of ultimate victory.

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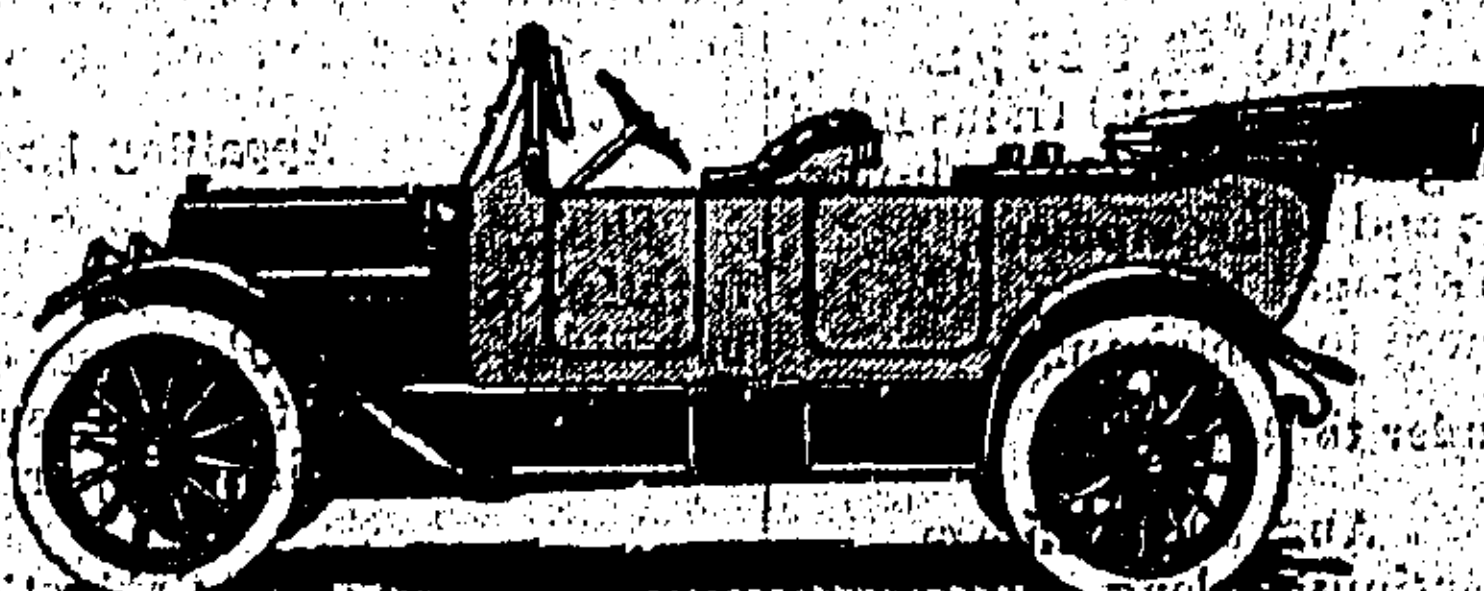
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GENERAL NEWS.

Punitive Measures in India.
Lahore, July 30. h.—Excluding the city and cantonment of Rawalpindi the whole of Rawalpindi Tehsil has in consequence of increase of violent crime been declared to be in a disturbed state and increase in the number of Police force has been ordered for a period of three years with effect from 1st June 1914. Similar measures have been adopted in the Gujarkhan Tehsil of Rawalpindi district. New police stations will be created at Golra and Banda in Rawalpindi Tehsil and at Sayad in Gujarkhan Tehsil. Two police outposts will also be established in Rawalpindi Tehsil. In connection with these special police measures it may be mentioned that in the last four years the recorded crime in the four police stations which comprise Rawalpindi Tehsil has consisted of 83 murders, 54 dacoities, 11 robberies and 647 burglaries. A certain number of police sowars will be attached to each police station and experiment is being made with a new system of patrolling.

Cruelty to a Tortoise.
A one-legged boy not quite eleven years of age hobbled forward on crutches at Winchester Police Court and under his father's direction pleaded guilty to cruelty to a tortoise. A companion gave evidence against him. The boys were playing ball in the street when the ball disappeared over a garden wall. The boy scaled the wall and when he dropped down on the other side found a tortoise. Picking it up, he threw it over the wall, and it came down on the pavement on its back, splitting its shell across. When the boy got over again he found blood flowing freely from the crack, and he got some water and washed the blood away. He then threw the animal back into the garden and ran away. A veterinary attended the animal and sealed up the crack, and it is now making a recovery. There was no doubt, said the R. P.O.A. officer, that the animal suffered pain. The boy dismissed the case, but the M. J. gave the boy a lecture on cruelty.

£1,222,500 Loss on Ireland.
A Treasury return published on Tuesday shows that while England contributed £95,831,500 and Scotland £1,204,500 towards the Navy, Army, and other Imperial services Ireland contributed nothing, but, on the contrary, required £1,222,500 more than its own revenue to meet its own local expenditure. In 1912-13 the Irish deficit was £1,475,500, and in 1913-14 £2,455,500, but in 1910-11 there was a surplus of £192,000.

A Strange Visitor.
A gentlemanly young man is in custody in Penzance under singular circumstances. He arrived in Plymouth yesterday in a motor-car, from St. Ives. He put up his car and breakfasted at one of the principal hotels, and then visited several garages and tried it is alleged, to obtain another motor-car, his story being that his own car had been involved in an accident near St. Ives, and he wished to see some friends who had been injured. He also went to one of the hospitals and arranged for beds. It is also stated that he said he was the son of a peer. He was allowed to go off with a motor-car, but later was arrested at Newquay.

Alleged Murder of a Chief Engineer.
The case of a fireman on the six Unions, charged with attempting to murder the chief engineer, Mr. A. E. Ryall, and wounding another member of the crew, was again before the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week. At the first hearing it was stated that during the voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai the accused crept into the Chief Engineer's cabin with a knife in his hand, but disappeared when Mr. Ryall, who was lying in his bunk, drew the curtain aside. He afterwards made an attack on another Chinese fireman and had to be tied up hand and foot. The accused alleged that the engineer had tried to poison him, but the basis for this story was simply that he had been compelled to take medicine for sickness. The accused was remanded for mental examination, and the Court was yesterday informed that he was still under observation.

NOTICE

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AUSTRIA & SERBIA.

The Causes of the Conflict.

In face of the appalling calamity of war and the danger of a still more appalling European conflagration, the question of right and wrong recedes to the background, writes a correspondent of the Daily News on July 27. What matters it who was right and who was wrong in this fatal quarrel when the impartial injustice of the sword is about to level down both those who were right and those who were wrong equally to dust? What the average man, with a feeling of consternation, is apt to ask himself is: How has it all come about? How was it that within forty-eight hours Europe has been buried into a precipice where all her acquisitions of culture and material wealth may be wiped out?

Of course, everyone remembers that the other day the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne and his consort perished at the capital of Bosnia from the hands of Pan-Serbian conspirators. He has also been told that the threads of that conspiracy have been traced to Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, in consequence of which the Austrian Government has demanded from the Serbian Government reparation. What remains, however, obscure to him is: Why should the Serbian Government have been made responsible for the doing of some miscreants to an extent involving either abject surrender or war, and why has the whole grim affair come to a head within such a brief space of time, as though it had been foreseen, and only expected to happen in order to let loose the dogs of war? For a reply to these questions we must go to the past—to that past which, though it does not excuse, nevertheless explains everything.

A New Empire of the East.
Austria was the bulwark of Europe against the Turks. It was against the walls of Vienna that the successive waves of Turkish invasion broke down, and it was under the blows of Prince Eugene of Savoy that the Turkish conquerors began for the first time to recede. This was Austria's great historical role, but it was also her great historical luck. For in that process of repelling the Turk, Austria was obliged to gather up and bring within the folds of her State the fragments of various—mostly Slav—nationalities which were ever driven to her walls by the Turkish onslaughts, and there dropped from sheer exhaustion. It was thus that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was reared.

To any contemporary of those long and exciting centuries it must have seemed inevitable that Austria should in the long run spread her might over the whole of the Balkans and establish a new Empire of the East. But there came, with the eighteenth century, a powerful rival to Austria in the shape of Russia, and Austria's natural—as it then seemed—mission was left unfinished. Whether this is to be regretted or not may be left for

the historical philosopher to decide. Certainly, however, one race and one nationality dearly paid for that failure. That was the Serbs. Two-thirds of them have found a home and a refuge under the Hapsburg sceptre, but one-third remained under the Turkish yoke, and that third was made the "small change"—as Milan Obrenovitch once bitterly observed—with which the two rivals, Russia and Austria, were wont to settle their mutual accounts.

Unfulfilled Expectations.
Both in turn now helped and then impeded the struggle of the Serbians for their emancipation, but neither regarded them as having a human value in themselves. Tsar Nicholas I. frankly said: "The Serbians must always have something to aspire to, which could only be given them by Russia, so that they may remain under her protection," and Prince Metetrnich, on his part, declared that "Serbia must either become Austrian or remain Turkish."

As a matter of fact, however, from the days of the first Karageorgevitch, who had offered to Austria in 1810 a protectorate over Serbia, down to our own, when that protectorate was virtually realised under the famous Treaty of 1881, concluded by King Milan, the relations between the two Powers were exceedingly amicable, and certain political prophets predicted that the entry of Serbia into the Austro-Hungarian State Union, there to form, together with the other Serbs, a third State, was merely a question of time. But these expectations were not fulfilled. By the middle of the nineties Serbia became a prosperous agricultural country, with a growing export in corn and cattle, and this it was which—strange to say—actually made the two countries implacable enemies. For Austria, but especially Hungary, too, were agricultural countries, and a jealousy of the peasant kind began to prevail on this side of the Danube.

The Austro-Hungarian "Junkers" could not tolerate that the Serbian "pig," the emblem of Serbian agricultural and pastoral produce, should invade their home and foreign markets, and Serbia having to use for export purposes the railways of the Dual Monarchy, that jealousy soon assumed the shape of a tariff and railway rate war. The political prestige, hitherto enjoyed by the Dual Monarchy in Serbia, was gone at one blow, and the "pig" now became the pivot round which the economic and political relations of the two countries turned.

Russia and Serbia.
Serbia, led by the Radosls who represented the small peasant, now became anti-Austrian, and sought and obtained the support of Austria's regular enemy, Russia. It was under the latter's instigation that she now began to seek an extension of her moral and political influence among the Serbs of the Dual Monarchy—by all, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where Austria blooded her way to the sea. It was because of this "Greater Serbian" propaganda that Austria saw herself ultimately constrained to annex the two "occupied" provinces.

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Russia ardently supported Serbia's protest against that measure, and has ever since encouraged her aspirations for the unification of the entire Serb race at the expense not only of Turkey, but also of Austria-Slovenia, in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina—everywhere the Pan-Serbian propaganda found its way through emissaries and clandestine literature, and it cannot be denied that its success—especially among the educated youth—was considerable. The successful wars against Turkey and Bulgaria and the erection of Serbia from the Adriatic, mainly at the insistence of Austria, added new zest to the propaganda of a Greater Serbia (carried on largely with Russia's help), and at last the catastrophe at Sarajevo, the direct fruit of that propaganda, brought the matters to a head. Austria or Serbia (with or without Russia)—that was how the question was put by the terrorist act of the Pan-Serb conspirators and Austria has decided that it should be Austria, cost what it may.

PIECE GOODS TRADE.

A course of action which is likely to have an important effect on the piece goods trade was taken by a section of the Chin-so dealers in Shanghai on Saturday afternoon last. A meeting of the certain section of the Piece Goods Guild called the Li Yu Wei was arranged for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to discuss the advisability of causing buyers to refuse to buy at the weekly piece goods auctions. Strange to say, on arriving at the place of meeting at the appointed time, some of the members of the Guild found that the meeting had taken place an hour earlier, and

that it had been attended only by a few dealers who were in favour of spreading a rumour that the piece goods auctions would have to cease on account of the trouble at Tsingtau, and a very probable scarcity of shipments coming forward. It was agreed that it would be to the advantage of those present at this meeting to stop the auctions on the grounds stated, and they quickly passed a resolution to this effect, before the arrival of the main body of the members. We understand they intend to try to give the resolution full effect. The alleged reasons that the fighting at Tsingtau and scarcity of shipments will affect the auctions are quite groundless, but apparently it is the intention to stop the auction trade by spreading a rumour in the interior that there is trouble at Shanghai, and thereby shortening the demand and enabling the dealers concerned to dispose of surplus cargo already in hand at higher prices. There may be other reasons, but at present, this appears to be the explanation of a somewhat extraordinary course of procedure. We understand that a strong stand will be made against this latest move.—N. C. Daily News.

NOTICE.

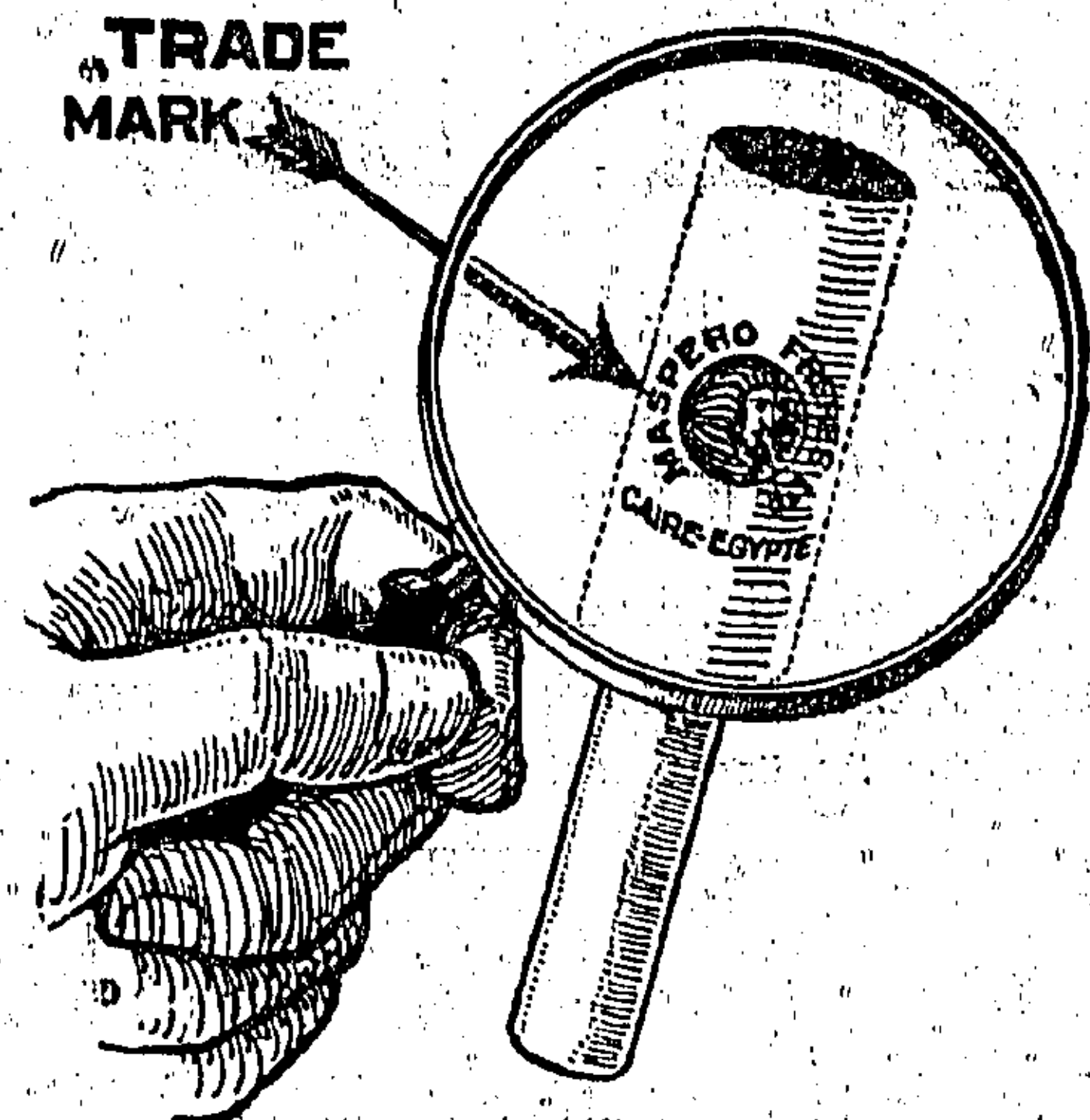
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

MARRIAGES.

PASKE-SMOLLETT-CAMPBELL.—On August 28th 1914 at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Edward Lake Paske, only son of the late Major G. H. Paske R. E. and of Mrs. Duffus, Halifax Nova Scotia to Elia Marjorie Smollett-Campbell youngest daughter of Mr. Smollett-Campbell (Chinese Commissioner of Customs) and Mrs. Smollett-Campbell, Macao.

PEYTON-GRIFFIN-JACOBSON.—This afternoon, Ralph Thomas, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Peyton-Griffin, South-end-on-Sea, England, to Dora Martin Jacobson, younger daughter of the late Mr. Gregory and Mrs. Gregory of Upper Montclair, New York.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情 報 無 不 詳 實 會 事 明 瞭 訪 談 大 正 論 言 登 報 本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

CRIME IN THE F.M.S.

From the report of the Police Commissioner for the Federated Malay States which we have just received, we note that the return of police offences shows a total for last year of 3,228, which is an increase of 436 on the previous year's total. When due allowance is made for the fact that, during the year 1912, the number of immigrants from China was abnormally large, the increase in these police offences in 1913 at once becomes negligible, or nearly so; for it is proverbial that the Chinese imported coolies gives infinitely less trouble to the authorities during his first year in a new country than during subsequent years—i.e. after he has begun "to feel his feet."

Nevertheless it is well to glance for a moment at the brief analysis supplied by the Commissioner, of this increase; for, to start with, no less than 72 offences out of the 436 are set down as "drunkenness." This fact to some extent supports a remark which we made nearly twelve months ago; namely, that unless some big curb was put on the liquor traffic in the F.M.S. trouble would ensue. We believe that, during the past year, very decided steps have been taken to lessen the opportunities—once all too common—for Chinese and Tamil coolies to obtain strong drinks; and by the time the report for the present year is issued, these should prove to have had good effect.

We notice too, that 148 offences are set down as "absence." Here is a class of misdemeanours that, in next year's report, may be markedly greater or markedly less; for it yet remains to be seen how the abandonment of contract labour is going to affect the well-being of the Colony. Will the assistance of the police be more often required, under free labour conditions, to keep coolies from throwing up their work without notice, than in the days when at least a certain amount of discretion as to punishment lay in the hands of the estate managers themselves; or will the coolies feel that the charm of running away has vanished now that they are no longer bound for a term of days, months or years? The other minor offences quoted are neglect of duty and disorderly conduct; but these do not amount to much. On the whole, the F.M.S. police are to be very heartily congratulated on their vigilance, as well as on the fact that—seeing the mixed nature of the population and the difficulty of transit in many districts—crime has not increased to a far greater extent than in the case.

A Filthy Habit.

The habits of the average Chinese washerman do not altogether commend themselves to Europeans. We know some of his ways, but not all. And the more we get to know the less do we wish to. One of his little habits, however, deserves exposure in the hope that action will be taken to suppress it. We are reliably informed that many of the washermen at Yau-mat make use of big pools of water there for washing clothes collected from Europeans. The water itself is anything but clean; but that is not the worst of it. Did they have their way, these washermen would carry out their work clad in nothingness; but byelaws prevent this. Mr. Washer, however, overcomes the difficulty by donning a garment selected from the pile due for washing. The habit is a most filthy one, and it throws an interesting light on the spread of dhoby itch. The sanitary authorities will do well to keep a keen eye on these gentlemen.

An Achievement.

The burning of Louvain, with its university, cathedral and magnificent library, is indeed an achievement on which the Germans can congratulate themselves. Of course one always knew that our Britishers were but barbarians when compared with the cultured Germans; they have told us so themselves, repeatedly; and now they have settled the matter beyond all dispute. Only to a highly intellectual people could the idea have occurred of trying to outdo Attila and his Goths—or the modern Chinese pirate—in wanton, apolitical destruction of priceless treasures. Of the quarter of a million printed books and manuscripts contained in Louvain library, it is a safe assumption that some few thousand can never be replaced—a fact which must surely appeal to the compatriots of Goethe and Schiller and Kant and Hegel and Schopenhauer.

Teuton and Britisher.

It is when we read of such pleasantries as this that we feel fervently grateful that—even if the British and German languages are akin—there has at least been sufficient admixture of other bloods with our own to mark us Britishers off as no longer essentially Teutonic. By good hap, since the days when our Teuton fathers entered Britain in the fifth century, and did after their kind by wiping out all the marks of civilisation which the Roman colonisers had left behind, Norman, Norman, Irishman and Scot have all contributed their best qualities towards the making of the English race; and today the Britisher and the German have little more in common than the Russian and the Turk. Let us thank Heaven for it; were it otherwise, our troops might now be planning the smash-up of Cologne Cathedral or some similar playful act of vandalism.

A Vivid Imagination.

Has any reader, by happy or unhappy chance, seen "scores" of captured torpedo boats in the harbour and battleships with decks like shambles? We have not seen them ourselves, nor have we met anyone who has, but a certain American gentleman named C. L. Powell, who is now on his way to the United States, via Europe, says he did. He has even written a very graphic account of the sight for northern papers. And they have blindly printed it—"scores of torpedo boats" and all. Where the scores of torpedo boats could have come from anyhow does not appear to have been considered by the editors of the papers for which Mr. Powell writes. Presumably if he had said hundreds they would have swallowed the statement just as readily. Mr. Powell is to be congratulated on his gift for pulling the legs of certain editors. He has managed to tempt them into accepting a particularly lurid article which is quite admirable except that none of it is true. But that is not counted a drawback in an American journalist of a certain type.

DAY BY DAY.

BUT TWAS A FAMOUS VICTORY. Southey.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 86; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 78; sunshine.

The Mails.
French Mail—Dues per a.s. Polynesian to-morrow.
Siberian Mail—Closes per a.s. Liangchow to-morrow at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail—Closes per a.s. Polynesian to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.1-16d.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the steamers Mishima Maru and Erroll are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Royal Birthdays.
To-day the Queen of Holland and the Emperor of Japan celebrate their birthdays. Queen Wilhelmina was born in 1880 and is a year younger than the Emperor of Japan.

Harbour Office Regulation.
It is officially notified that no launch, junk, boat, or other vessel (except Government vessels) shall approach within one hundred yards of any ship lying in Kowloon Bay, without a permit from the Harbour Master.

Consular "At Home."
To-day being the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, the Consul General for the Netherlands, Myheer J. H. De Rona, was "at home" at Prince's Buildings. Among those who called to pay their respects were the members of the various consular bodies, and principal Dutch residents of the Colony.

Commissioner's Death.
Mr. W. O. H. Watson, Commissioner of Customs at Mengtze, has died suddenly of apoplexy. Mr. Watson joined the Chinese Customs Service in July 1887 and was made a Commissioner in April, 1907. He took up his post at Mengtze on his return from home leave, before which he was stationed at Mukden and Harbin. He was deservedly one of the Service's most popular members and his death will be regretted by a large number of friends.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.10 a.m. yesterday:

"Cyclone or Typhoon—Near or over the Southern part of Formosa Channel, moving N."

The following was received at 8.04 p.m. yesterday:

"Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Luzon more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown."

LAWN TENNIS.

Wigwam v. Y.M.C.A.

On Saturday afternoon these Clubs played a friendly match on the Wigwam courts; the home team winning by the narrow margin of one game—50 to 49. The scores were:—

Le Breton and Janssen (Wigwam) beat Vivesash and Middleton, 8-3; best Hansen and Leach, 7-4; lost to Kempthorne and Thompson 5-6—20 games to 13.

Humphreys and Hicks (Wigwam) beat Kempthorne and Thompson, 7-4; best Hansen and Leach, 7-4; lost to Vivesash and Middleton, 2-9—16 games to 17. Ladin and Ospeil (Wigwam) lost to Vivesash and Middleton, 5-5; lost to Kempthorne and Thompson, 5-6; lost to Hansen and Leach, 4-7—14 games to 19.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PRESS BUREAU EXCELS ITSELF.

Turkey's Neutrality and a Bit of History.

The Press Bureau has quite excelled itself in respect of the amount of news it supplies to-day. Also it becomes quite literary in tone. The naval action, it says, was fortunate and fruitful, which is very good in its way. The day of the war correspondent seems to be over, but if the Press Bureau keeps up this form it will take his place quite nicely. Thanks to it and Lord Kitchener, we know now exactly what share the British troops took in the big battle and how well they acquitted themselves. The statement which appears in this issue is plain and ungarlished, but it says quite a deal in a short space. So far, it would appear, no list of casualties has been issued—itself a proof that the losses have been on a large scale. But, then, no one ever anticipated other than heavy losses in this, the most terrible of all wars.

Turkey's Neutrality.

Turkey is to remain entirely neutral, she says, and it is well. Turkey could, if she wished, stir up another Balkan war just now, which is about the last thing that is wanted. There was some talk recently regarding Turkey's attitude in regard to the dismantling of the two German warships "Breslau" and "Goeben" and that reminds us that it was Turkey's attitude regarding foreign warships during the Franco-German war which nearly plunged the whole of Europe into war. At that time Austria and France were supposed to be allies, but Russia threatened to attack Austria if she made any move into German territory. While the siege of Paris was in progress an event happened which, says Lord Acton, might have afforded France a chance of forcing Europe into war. Lord Acton's account may be quoted:—

The Value of France.

"When Metz had fallen and things were looking at their worst, Russia announced that she held herself no longer bound to observe the neutrality of the Black Sea, which she had been made to consent to by the Crimean war. Prussia, though she had signed the Treaty of Paris, had been always indifferent to its objects; and convenience at the repudiation of one of its clauses was a moderate price to pay for the support of Prussia in the present war. But for England and Austria, the Russian declaration was a hostile and unwarranted act, and the feelings of the old Western alliance for the protection of Turkey began to stir again. If French diplomacy had not been at a standstill by the exclusion of all the most experienced statesmen from public affairs, there would have been good materials for embroiling the neutrals. It was a conjuncture which brought home to them forcibly the value of France in the European system, and the danger which would come from her eclipse. But the French failed to derive any present benefit from the threatening revival of the Eastern Question."

A Doubting Thomas.

We have come across a newspaper cutting which says that a St. Petersburg paper, commenting last month on an article in a French paper under the heading "Silver Wedding of the Alliance," took exception to the favourable opinions expressed by the Paris journal concerning the policy of Great Britain. "We cannot," it said, "fully concur in this view. Up to the present Great Britain has given no proof whatever of her readiness to pay for the services of France and Russia with services of equal value. We await such proof." Well, this doubting Thomas had not long to wait—a mere matter of a few weeks. Bless him! Great Britain to be given the opportunity first.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A contemporary has discovered that Austria has come over to the side of the Allies. "India, Canada, Austria and New Zealand are sending powerful contingents." Banzai! Hooray!

Americanism must not be taken too literally, for the end thereof is destruction. "Out that out," for instance, does not mean "Take a pair of scissors and spoil the look of a whole issue of a certain newspaper."

"Medical professor makes a new nose out of an arm," is one of the headlines in a Calcutta journal. That's a new one on us; but we have seen rude boys make an appreciable extension to an old nose, not out of the arm but by a judicious extension of the ten fingers—the right thumb being allowed to rest on the tip of the nose, and the left on the tip of the right little finger.

From an advertisement in a local contemporary we learn that "a number of pairs of ladies" was on sale locally the other day. We had a look round, but there didn't seem to be anything doing.

A Japanese daily tells us that Russia's chief object "lies in breaking the backbones of the German and Austrian troops." That seems to us rather severe. Russia should learn—from Germany, it goes without saying—to temper justice with mercy.

A Manila paper (why do Hongkong people always laugh when Manila papers or the China Press are mentioned?) tells us that an attack has been made on "the Liege ports." Apparently the assault was made from the Swiss coast.

A member of the Legislative Council has been telling the Sanitary board that "they ought to know where they were." We see nothing unreasonable in the suggestion.

"The other day, in America," a workman fell into a vat of super strong ammonia. With admirable reserve, a States paper says that he "may die."

A Canton vernacular paper observes that "if people in Hongkong stop their businesses they are acting most foolishly." Local commercial men tell us that there is no need for them to stop their businesses; the war has already done it for them.

If you want to know what Sink soldiers are, ask the *Oakland American*. The same paper can also tell you wicked things they did in Hongkong last week.

We know a man who has just gone out to Vancouver to be married. In the same cabin with him is a young and teachable parrot, which he is taking as a gift to his sweetheart. From what we know of that man, under the cabin "boys" are angels, the bird will learn to say things, in the course of the next few weeks, that will make it quite an ideal present for a young lady.

An enterprising Wyndham Street shopkeeper advertises: "Ladies' tailor and first-floor dressmaker." Explanation, please.

"Fry half a dozen of our collars," is what one of our diplomated advertisement composers set up the other day. We asked him what would happen if the collars happened to be celluloid.

American Cotton Futures Legislation.

New York, July 24.—Washington advices received here to-day state that the Conference Committee have reported the Lever Cotton Futures Bill both to the Senate and to the House of Representatives. It provides for a tax of 2c. per lb. on sales not in conformity with the regulations of the Bill. It is expected to pass Congress during this Session and to be made effective six months after its passage and signature by the President.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

Amah Sent to Prison for Six Weeks.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Wood, Sergeant Wren, of the D.O.L.I., living in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, prosecuted an amah for the theft of two watches belonging to himself and his wife.

The prosecutor informed his Worship that he and his wife had packed their belongings, and it was then that the question arose as to whether they had packed the watches, and as a result of the search, it was discovered that they could not be found. While they were discussing it, the amah came downstairs with a neatly-packed bundle which she said she was going to take with her to Hongkong. Mrs. Wren asked her if she had seen the watches, and she replied in the negative. Then the amah went upstairs and returned shortly afterwards, saying that she had been unable to find them. However, the prosecutor, at his wife's request, searched the defendant's bundle, and inside some of the clothes the two watches were found, in addition to a cake of soap and a cuff link. She pleaded with him not to be taken to the Police Station.

In court, the defendant said that the watches had been given to her by the complainant's son, but it was stated that he was only two and a half years old.

A sentence of six weeks' imprisonment was passed.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D., under date of August 30, state:—

Resignations etc.—The following men are struck off the strength of the Corps: Pte. W. E. Warburton dated 15. 8. 14; Pte. G. E. Luce dated 10. 8. 14; Pte. W. Robinson dated 18. 8. 14. The following men are permitted to resign on leaving the Colony: Cr. W. Hoy, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, dated 13. 8. 14. Ptes. A. Worster, J. Bunch, Scouts Company, dated 29. 8. 14; Sapper B. K. Hadley, Engineer Company, dated 30. 8. 14.

Leave.—Pte. N. L. Smith, Scouts Company, is granted leave of absence from the Colony for one month from September 1st, 1914.

Joined.—1604 Pte. H. O. Gray and 1605 Pte. G. Miskin joined the Corps on 22nd and 28th inst. respectively and are posted to Scouts Company. The resignations of Ptes. G. W. Rogers, Scouts Company, and Sgt. B. F. Chapman, Left Section M. G. Co., dated 11. 5. 14, and 29. 7. 14, respectively, are cancelled.

Parade.—Monday, 6.0 p.m. Recruits Group 2 and 3 under Sergeant Major. The Scouts Company (less recruits) will fall in at Volunteer Headquarters to draw Machine Guns etc. for drill on Murray Parade Ground. Remainder of Groups 2 and 3, extended order drill etc. under D. O. L. I. Instructors.

Detail.—On duty Monday 31st inst., Group 1. Officers on duty Monday 31st inst., Capt. Scott, Capt. Russell and Lt. Kennett. To furnish Guard on Monday No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Orderly Officer on Monday, Lieut. C. Willson, Orderly Sergeant on Monday, Sergt. Crawford.

A VIGILANT SPECIAL CONSTABLE.

Brings a Thief to Justice.

The first case to be brought before the Court by a special constable was that in which a Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this morning with stealing a gold ear-pick from a Chinese lady.

It was alleged that the offence was committed in the Botanical Gardens yesterday, and Special Constable No. 214, E. Silva, chased the man through the Gardens and effected his capture in Macdonnell Road. Mr. Silva was not on duty at the time.

Mr. Melbourne sent the prisoner to goal for six weeks and ordered twelve strokes of the birch and four hours' stocks.

WAR ITEMS.

German Governor's Family leaves Tsingtau.

Tientsin, 21st August. The wife and family of Governor General von Meyer Waldeck of Kiaochow are due to arrive in Tientsin tomorrow and will stay at the now vacant residence of the German commander at Tientsin. There are many other German lady refugees in Tientsin, and Customs Commissioner Wilzer and family are due from the war zone to-morrow.

A report received here to-day states that the Germans have placed mines under the wharves and water-front works at Tsingtau, but I have no verification of the statement.—*Shanghai Mercury*

German Floating Trade Paralyzed.

H. M. Com. of General Shing-hai on the 23rd inst. communicated to the N. C. Daily News, the following additional message which he had received from the Foreign Office for publication.

The following is a summary of the naval situation at present:—
"The floating trade of Germany has been brought to a standstill by the operations of the British cruisers in the different parts of the world. The German fleet is unable to interfere or to set their commerce free owing to the British main fleet which is cruising in full strength and preventing any interference with the commerce. Already about seven per cent. of the total German tonnage is in British hands, another 20 per cent. is sheltering in neutral harbours and the remainder is either in German harbours unable to move or endeavouring to find security. British shipping, with the exception of less than one per cent. which was in German harbours on the outbreak of war, is actively pursuing its business on all the great commercial routes."

"The German squadron in China has been rendered ineffective by the constant pursuit by the British squadron in the Far East: trade in China is therefore unaffected."

The Austrian Squadron.
"The Austrian squadron in the Adriatic has retired into the Adriatic before the combined Anglo-French fleet, which is superior to it in its ability to send strong detachments to any parts of the Mediterranean or adjoining seas in which naval forces may be required."

"Great numbers of the seafaring population of the United Kingdom are offering themselves for service in the Fleet."

Foreigners Excluded from Germany.

It is officially announced by the Russian Telegraphic Agency that the German Minister in Copenhagen has informed the Danish Government that the German Government has decided not to permit any foreigner to enter Germany during the war, with the exception of Austrian subjects.

This being so, Italians are excluded, and their exclusion would, apparently, involve a breach of Treaty.

The Report about the German Crown Prince.

The *Manchester Daily News* prints despatches dated New York, August 29, as follows:—
"H. H. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince of Germany, was seriously wounded at the front in Belgium."

Later—it has become clear that the serious wounds H. H. the Crown Prince of Germany sustained at the front in Belgium were inflicted by a would-be assassin, who then successfully escaped.

A Marconi Message.

London, Aug. 14.—The Marconi Company to-night circulated the first batch of messages taken by wireless from Germany, claiming a victory at Liege and in the North Sea, where the sinking of the *Königin Luise* is declared to be a small matter, while the Amphion disaster is referred to as the "third Hussar-like stroke of the German Navy." The Kaiser, it is alleged, could have taken Liege, but would not uselessly spill blood until a sufficient force was collected so that "the devil himself could not take it away from us (Germans) again."

Eye-Witness's Story of Fighting.
Brussels, Aug. 15.—An English special correspondent, who has witnessed the whole week's fighting between Maestricht and Eynden, estimates the German losses at not less than 15,000 killed.

The German forces, he states, advanced from Vise, some miles north-east of Liege, burning down property indiscriminately, regardless of whether it was likely to affect the military operations or not. The inhabitants were treated with excessive harshness and many civilians were summarily shot for refusing information, or for other trivial reasons.

A large force of German infantry and cavalry, supported by artillery, endeavoured to cross a river held by the Belgians. The latter were outnumbered by ten to one, but they made a desperate resistance and from a strong position subjected the Germans to a murderous fire, which caused frightful losses. The German attack was continued with determined obstinacy and ultimately, though the bulk of their force was repulsed, the cavalry and artillery forced a passage through the Belgian lines.

The Kaiser's son (the cablegram does not specify which of his Majesty's six sons is meant) led the fighting at Tirlemont and Heesbaye. The German Staff is said to be amazed at the hopeless failure of their heaviest artillery in the attack on the Liege fort.—*Central News.*

Japan and America.

The *Mainichi's* Washington correspondent, telegraphing on August 13, says that Americans are much surprised at the continued misconception of their attitude by Japan. The United States has not interfered in any way, and has rejected the Chinese appeal for intervention to prevent the war spreading to China. All American military and naval men in the Far East have strict orders to do nothing which might violate neutrality and to refrain from any movements which might cause suspicion. The United States has absolutely no intention of taking any active steps in the Far East.

Lord Kitchener's Preparations.

London, Aug. 15. The military correspondent of the *Times* says that although the German Government is sending practically all the available men to the French frontier, it remains to be seen what the Russians will make of their opportunity. The Russian troops are known as excellent in defence, but their capacities for aggression are not so well proved. The Germans have shown themselves excellent at the offensive, returning after repeated repulses, and ably utilizing their reserves. It is believed that the German Emperor's phrase about "the last man and the last horse" expresses the general feeling and that the war will consequently be a prolonged struggle.

The German forces being so strong, it is believed that they may wear down the endurance of the French and Belgians, and that the British troops will have to take up the struggle on a large scale. For this purpose another 500,000 men will be required for the British army. It is intended to engage the whole of the present Territorial forces for service abroad, and to replace them with the new men now being raised, who will form the third army. A hundred thousand new recruits are being offered in large numbers daily. Their training will be begun immediately, so that they may be efficient before any need can arise for sending them to the front.

Britain's Food Supply.

London, Aug. 5. An official report states that the supply of wheat in Great Britain is sufficient for four months' consumption. This has greatly relieved public anxiety. Owing to popular fears regarding the food supply, it was apprehended that speculators might try to rig the markets. Shipments of the American crop are expected soon. The Government has arranged to guarantee the safe arrival of the wheat from the United States and Canada. Large shipments are expected shortly.

TSINGTAU NEWS.

The Defence Preparations.

A special telegram to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, dated the 19th instant, contains the following information as to the position in Tsingtau.

News which I have received from Tsingtau states that the Germans are still busy improving the defences from the land side, and that they have completely mined the hills commanding the approaches.

Great attention has been paid to the eastern extremity of these defences which are commanded by new earthworks lately erected, in which they have placed several of the heavy guns taken from the defences commanding the approaches from the sea.

They have also erected wire entanglements along the whole line of the German hinterland and the land approaches from other directions.

Behind these are mud embankments and walls which are themselves commanded by guns placed on the hills surrounding the town.

Cattle and other supplies are being bought in large quantities and the Germans are paying high prices for them. Ponies are being secured in quantities and the authorities are paying for them at the rate of \$150 each. Several of the best-known race ponies have been commandeered, and the owners have only received promises of payment at the above prices.

In the town itself military discipline rules with a sway unequalled. Reservists are to be seen drilling daily and exhorting under the drill instructors of the garrison, officers and non-commissioned officers.

The hotels have been turned into hospitals and a number of the local ladies are serving as nurses.

Foodstuffs have not risen so much as was expected, the government having fixed certain prices.

While much anxiety is manifest the garrison are confident that they will be able to give a good account of themselves, and the idea of a capitulation seems to be the farthest thing from their mind. The health of the place is splendid and there is practically no one under the doctors' care. The water approaches are guarded by contact and observation mines which are changed every few days for fear that those at war with Germany may learn of their distribution. The rearranging of the position of these mines is carried out by naval officers and the garrison feels confident that they are safe from any attack from the sea.

German Emperor and Japan's Action.

The following telegrams are translated from Japanese newspapers by the *Japan Chronicle*. Tokyo, Aug. 20.

Japan's ultimatum was delivered in Berlin much earlier than was expected. On the afternoon of the 10th instant a long telegram despatched in the name of the German Emperor reached Count Rex, German Ambassador in Tokyo. It is learned that the German Emperor was enraged by the ultimatum, and declared that it was not only impossible for Germany to comply with Japan's demands, but it was unnecessary to stoop to a reply.

Count Rex's telegram is believed to contain instructions for future action. It is stated that Germany considers her prestige bound up in her rejection of the ultimatum.

President Wilson Interviewed.

A motion was brought forward in the House of Representatives, says a New York telegram to the *Asahi*, to lodge a protest with Japan against her intention to occupy Kiaochow. It attracted no particular attention and was referred to a committee. The mover of the motion was Mr. Britton, Republican member for Illinois.

In an interview on Monday, says the correspondent of the *Asahi*, President Wilson said that the Washington Government acknowledged Japan's right to send the ultimatum, and did not doubt Japan's sincerity in her declaration of reasons. Nothing would be done in the way of intervention between Japan and Germany.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND
TABLE BUTTERIT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY
THE BEST BRAND

On the market

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

The Forces in Tsingtau.

Tsingtau, Aug. 28. The spirit of the troops in Tsingtau is splendid since receiving reports of the German victories in Belgium and Lorraine. Being convinced that the German Army will finally triumph, they are unanimously determined to defend Germany's place in the sun in the Far East to the last breath.

A proclamation, issued by the Governor to-day, states that the best possible preparation has been made for the defence of Tsingtau, with the co-operation of the garrison, the population and the men who have either been called to arms, or come to Tsingtau as volunteers. The Governor says that he is proud to meet the enemy with such men.

Attack on Tsingtau Delayed.

Kiaochow, Aug. 28. Fighting at Tsingtau has not yet commenced. There is no sign of the Japanese. Thousands of Chinese refugees are flocking into Kiaochow from the vicinity of the probable war area: every inn and house is crowded out and food prices are rising.

Refugees report that the Germans have burnt down the villages along the inner lines of their territory and cut down many trees. They have also blown up a bridge on the border of the neutral territory.

All Germans express their determination to carry out the injunction contained in the German Emperor's message to fight to the last. At the same time they express the opinion that Tsingtau is not a particularly strong fortress and is not likely to hold out long.

AWAKE ON DUTY.

Watchman who kept a Faithful Vigil.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Sunder Singh, a watchman, sued T. M. Nicol, Exile Garage, for \$20 being as to \$5 part of wages due at time of dismissal on July 10, and \$15 for one month's wages for dismissal without notice.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. O. A. S. Kass (of Mr. Gardiner's office) appeared for the defendant.

By Mr. Dixon: He watched from eight at night until eight next morning. He worked until July 10, when he was dismissed without reason; he was a good watchman and never was found asleep on duty. He was not paid for the ten days he worked in July.

By Mr. Kass: He was at first on duty at Kowloon. He did not go upstairs and sleep on four nights in July. He did not go away before his time. He had slept from eight to eleven o'clock on the premises, but that was by permission of the clerk to whom he had given notice and who said if plaintiff continued his service with the firm, he could sleep from eight to eleven. He did not sometimes sleep until one o'clock.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Dixon was going to produce the clerk?

SUMMIT 60.

THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its "dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

Try half a dozen!

MACKINTOSH
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DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

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CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

HIGH-CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

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It is the mark of excellence,
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DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
Hongkong & South China.THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE TANSAN
CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

THERE ARE

"TWO DRINKS IN ONE"

IN ALL

THE TANSAN SWEET WATERS

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES
OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARK-
LING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE
THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN GINGER ALE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN LEMONADE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN TONIC,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN SASSAPARILLA

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE.

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN
MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.,
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong
Empress of India 16th Sept.
Monteagle 30th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.
The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.
The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
All Steamships of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.
PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.
"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £5 additional.
SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.
For further information, Maps, Routes, "Handbooks," Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and P'raya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, POOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	{WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 23rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Sekino T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	{WED., 23rd Sept. at noon. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt.	{MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 14th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekino T. 9,600	{MONDAY, 31st Aug.
MOJI & Kobe	Kirin Maru Capt.	{THURSDAY, 3rd Sept.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kaga Maru Capt.	{THURSDAY, 10th Sept.

[Cargo only.]

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
1st class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For.	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Hupei	1st Sept. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Kaifong		2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	3rd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Luchow	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

SWATOW & SHANGHAI LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chienan," "Shaoxing," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast-scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fare:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 31st Aug., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	From	For	Will leave on or about
Tilmanock		SHAI	2nd half Aug.
Tiljatap		JAPAN	2nd half Aug.
Tiltaroom	JAVA	SHAI	1st half Sept.
Tiltiwong	JAVA	JAPAN	1st half Sept.
Tiltodas	JAPAN	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tiltini	JAVA	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tiltahl	JAVA	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tiltipanas	JAVA	SHAI	2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	N'saki, Mon., 28th Sept.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light - Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

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LOG BOOK.

The Clara Jobson and Mathilde. Arrangements are rapidly being perfected for the purchase of two of the German freight steamers, now lying in the "boneyard" at the south end of the breakwater has been dubbed. While the deal has not yet been consummated, it is stated on a good authority that a newly-organized interisland shipping company has offered a price to the owners of the steamers Clara Jobson and Mathilde and that a favourable answer has been received. The deal has been pending for some days and was first announced in the columns of the *Cablenews American*. No papers of sale have yet been filed with the customs bureau, but it is stated by those interested that the deal will be put through within the next few days. The Clara Jobson is owned by the Jobson company. She is a steel screw vessel, built in 1902 at Antwerp. Her registered tonnage is 1,735. The Mathilde is of 1,372 tons, built at Kiel in 1906 and is a steel screw vessel. According to Lloyd's register she is also owned by the Jobson company. The Mathilde arrived in port on August 5 from Hongkong and the Clara Jobson came in on the 7th from Hongkong. Behn, Meyer and Company are acting as agents for both vessels. It was rumoured in shipping circles last Thursday that other of the German vessels now at anchor in the "boneyard" would apply for an American or Philippines registry. Insular Collector of Customs Herstein stated on Thursday night that no applications had yet been filed for change of flag of any of the German steamers now in the harbour. —*Cablenews*.

A Year's Loss in Ships.

During 1913 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 865 vessels of 717,030 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, says Lloyd's Summary, 371 vessels of 533,002 tons were steamers, and 204 of 184,028 tons were sailing vessels. These figures, as regards steamers, are lower than those for 1912 by 39,743 tons; but as regards sailing vessels they are for the year 1913 somewhat higher—viz., by 7,808 tons. All of these vessels were not lost by disaster. One of the most common terminations of a vessel's career is by breaking up, dismantling, etc. The amount of tonnage so dealt with in 1913 was 108,795 tons, this being 48,846 tons less than that for 1912. Nearly 20 per cent. of the steamers and 16 per cent. of the sailing vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world in the course of 1913 are accounted for in this manner. Of the total tonnage of such cases 421 per cent. is represented by United Kingdom vessels.

The Empress' Cargo.

A contract for the raising of a portion of the cargo of the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Ireland has been let by the insurance companies to Mr. Richard H. M. Robinson, manager of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The cargo is understood to be valued at more than half a million dollars. It includes more than \$100,000 worth of silk from China and \$300,000 in gold and silver bars. If the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company relinquishes its right to the wreck the contract for the raising of the entire vessel and its contents will be given to the Robinson company. A representative on the scene reports that the wreck may be raised with little expense within a short time by the pneumatic tank system employed by the company. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific has already made a definite proposition on the subject. —*Cablenews*.

Earl Kitchener's Heir

It was announced in the *Gazette* of July 28 that special remainder has been granted to Earl Kitchener to enable the title to pass to either of his brothers. Earl Kitchener is a bachelor.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hotel with Wines & Liquors of the Best —ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via S'hai	Lienshing	Wed., 2nd Sept. at 4 light
TIENSIN via Chefoo	Chipsing	Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Wingsang	Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 2nd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thurs., 3rd Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th Sept. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sun., 6th Sept. at 4 light
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Tues., 8th Sept. at 4 light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days, and these vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For	Steamers.	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	4th Sept.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE.	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

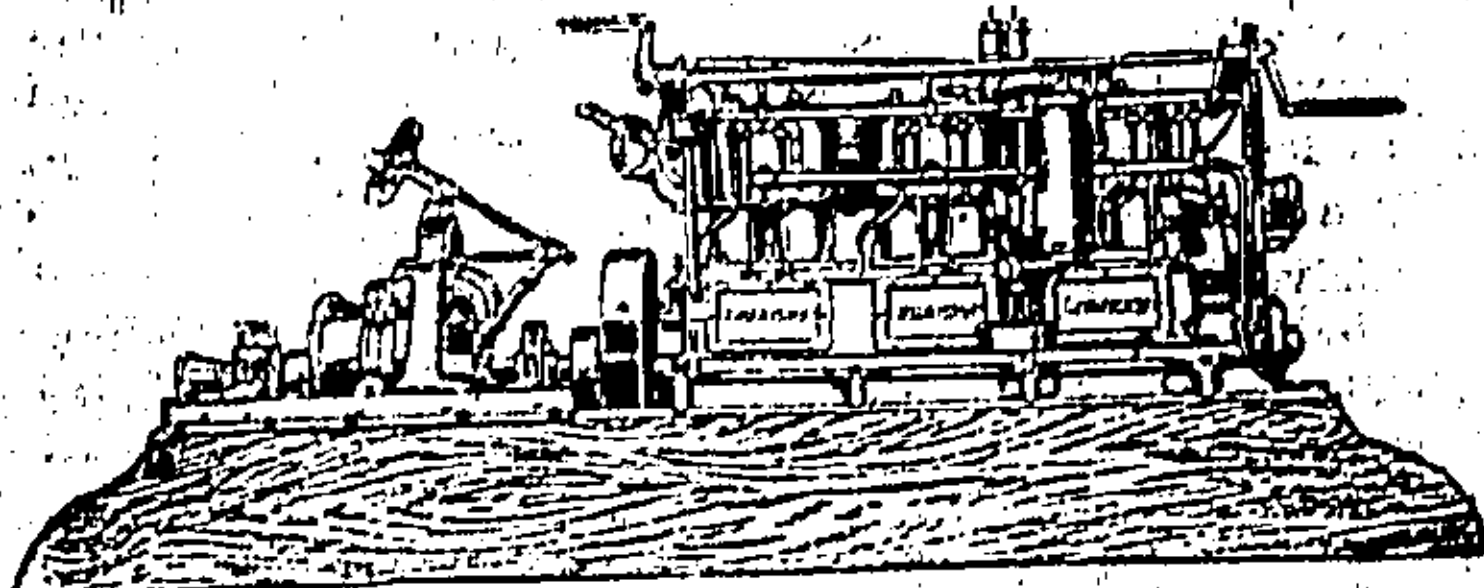
100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70 Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN. AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Locat	M. M. Co.	3, Sept.
London & Antwerp	Carshire	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Sept.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu			
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Merishire	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
Via B.C. S'ite via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung,	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan &c.	E. of India	C. P. R.	15, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	15, Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.			
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Ports via Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'ite, etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Tientsin via Shanghai	Lienshing	J. M. Co.	1, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	1, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Halton	D. L. Co.	1, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Shanghai	Hupei	B. & S.	1, Sept.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tanda	D. S. Co.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	3, Sept.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Takada	D. S. Co.	4, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rangoon	M. N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. deep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half B.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Philippines	Tatarax
Japan	Tango Maru

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel
Europe	Polynesien

FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. s.s. PAUL LOCAT is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 2nd Sept. and will probably leave for Saigon on Thursday the 3rd Sept. at noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA due to arrive at Hongkong on September 7, left Yokohama on Wednesday 27th for this port via Manila.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th inst. for Hongkong via Tazewell Island, Zumbanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports) Port Darwin, Timor and Manila on 22nd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 14th Sept.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

TIDE TABLE.

31st Aug. to 6th Sept., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10.15	4.15
Tues.	10.30	4.30
Wed.	10.45	4.45
Thurs.	11.00	4.60
Fri.	11.15	4.75
Sat.	11.30	4.90
Sun.	11.45	5.05

in morning, a afternoon.

APENTA

Natural Aperient Water

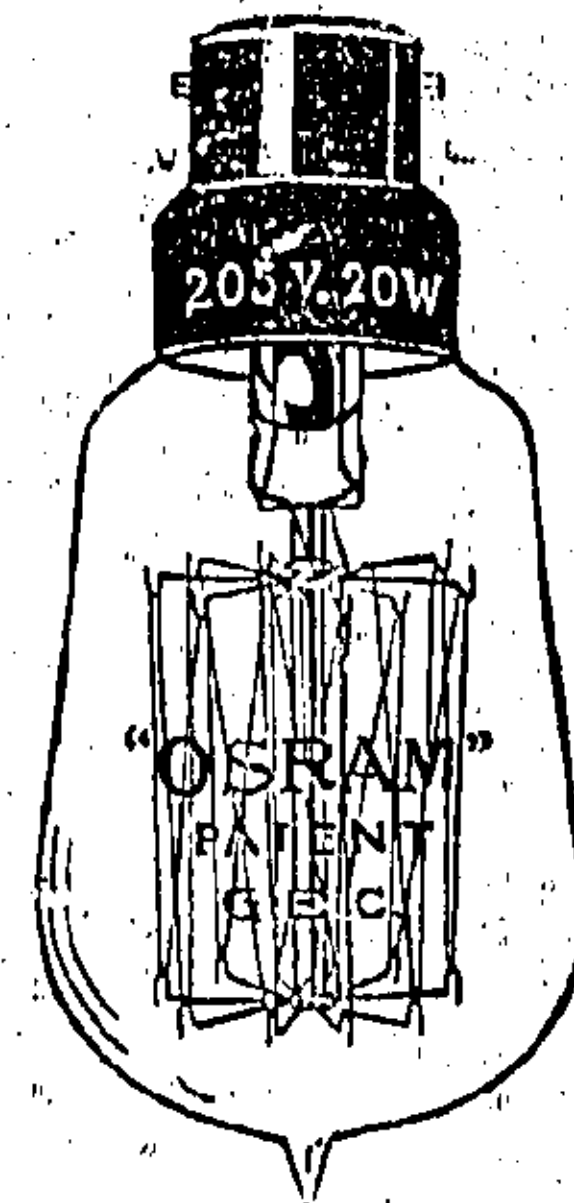
For use by
THE BILIOUS,
THE GOUTY,
THE CONSTIPATED,
and
THE OBSE.

Do not mix with water
or other liquids.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,228, W. D. Jones, 13th inst.—Amoy, 12th inst. Ballast—B. & S.	
Elger, Norw. s.s. 875, E. Fingalson, 14th inst.—Dalny, 7th inst. Beans & Bean-oil—Chinese.	
Childar, Norw. s.s. 1,112, H. Nielsen, 14th inst.—Swatow, 13th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	
Musinne, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th inst.—Swatow, 13th inst. Ballast—S. O. & Co.	
Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H.E. Gilroy, 16th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—S. T. & Co.	
Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somokawa, 21st inst.—Java, 11th inst. Sugar—O. S. K.	
Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, Y. Nomura, 22nd inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,081, T. Asai, 23rd inst.—Japan, 18th inst. Coal—Mitsui.	
Tayo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, O. Hayakawa, 24th inst.—Dalny, Coal—M.B.R.	
Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,790, J. W. Angus, 26th inst.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.	
Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,436, Cantell, 26th inst.—Wusung, 22nd inst. Coal—D. & Co.	
Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th inst.—Wusung, 22nd inst. Coal—Order	
Nile, Br. s.s. 3,135, A. Lockett, 27th inst.—San Francisco, 25th ult. Gen.—P. M. Co.	



SUMMER EXCURSIONS

TO

JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD
1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return VIA MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port, as indicated in schedule of sailings shown below

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM

JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN.

To JAPAN.

YAMA	Kobe	NAGASAKI	HONGKONG	STEAMER	HONGKONG	NAGASAKI	Kobe	YAMA
LEAVE	LEAVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE		LEAVE	ARRIVE	ARRIVE	ARRIVE
17 Aug	18 Aug	20 Aug	25 Aug	NILE	1 Sept	7 Sept	10 Sept	22 Sept
21 Aug	22 Aug	24 Aug	29 Aug	E. OF RUSSIA	8 Sept	14 Sept	17 Sept	29 Sept
25 Aug	26 Aug	28 Aug	31 Aug	NIPPOON MARU	11 Sept	17 Sept	20 Sept	30 Sept
29 Aug	30 Aug	31 Aug	3 Sept	MONTEAGLE	14 Sept	20 Sept	23 Sept	3 Oct
3 Sept	4 Sept	6 Sept	11 Sept	MONGOLIA	17 Sept	23 Sept	26 Sept	3 Oct
7 Sept	8 Sept	10 Sept	15 Sept	E. OF INDIA	20 Sept	26 Sept	29 Sept	3 Oct
11 Sept	12 Sept	14 Sept	19 Sept	SHINYO MARU	23 Sept	29 Sept	2 Oct	3 Oct
15 Sept	16 Sept	18 Sept	23 Sept	PERIA	26 Sept	2 Oct	3 Oct	3 Oct
19 Sept	20 Sept	22 Sept	27 Sept	E. OF ASIA	29 Sept	3 Oct	3 Oct	3 Oct
23 Sept	24 Sept	26 Sept	30 Sept	KOREA	2 Oct	3 Oct	3 Oct	3 Oct
27 Sept	28 Sept	30 Sept	3 Oct	K. OF JAPAN	3 Oct	3 Oct	3 Oct	3 Oct

† Returning via Manila.
* Going via Manila.
Between connecting via Manila do not call at Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

TEMPLE MONIES.

Interesting Summary Court Case.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazland, Puisne Judge, an interesting case came on for trial concerning the disposition of certain temple monies. The plaintiff, Cheuk Pak, 40, Shaung Wau Street, Shamsui, a trustee of the Pak Tai Temple, Cheung Sha Wan, sued Chan Kung, a carpenter, of Shamsui, claiming \$31.50, which he said he paid to the defendant to be applied by him for a specific purpose. It was also alleged that the defendant had received from various persons certain sums of money for the use of the plaintiff, as such trustee, and he had failed to furnish to the plaintiff an account of the said monies, which the plaintiff did not believe amounted to more than one thousand dollars.

The plaintiff claimed that an account should be taken and that the defendant should pay the amount due after the taking of the account, and also the costs of the action.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for Mr. Crowther Smith, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason, for the defendant.

Mr. Russ remarked that it was rather an unusual case. The plaintiff was asked to become trustee of the Temple at Pak Tai, and, as he had not got any time to do the work, he arranged with the defendant that he should act as assistant trustee, or clerk, on his behalf. The defendant was to make all the collections and the payments. The plaintiff had requested the defendant to supply him with an account so that he could hand it over to the incoming trustee. The defendant did not do so, and, though Mr. Crowther Smith had written to him, no notice was taken of the communication and the present writ had to be issued. They had no statement of account until Saturday.

Mr. Mason objected to the last statement, and said that it looked as though he had refused to give them a statement. He had a statement in his hands for weeks past and he had never been asked for it.

His Lordship:—Has the account not been satisfactory?

Mr. Russ:—The plaintiff has looked at it and he has disputed several items.

Mr. Mason urged that the account could not be gone into at that hearing.

His Lordship:—Are you prepared to consent to an account?

Mr. Mason:—We have delivered the account and it has been passed by the committee of the whole members. They are taking out a writ to compel us to do what we have already done.

Mr. Russ remarked that if they had rendered an account they should have answered the letter of Mr. Crowther Smith.

His Lordship suggested that the best thing to do would be to let the account go to the Registrar and the matter could come before him afterwards, when the question of costs could be gone into.

Mr. Mason:—We delivered an account in March. It was passed by the committee and passed up within the temple. We are perfectly willing to render another account.

His Lordship not agreeing that Mr. Mason's client was entitled to costs, Mr. Mason asked to proceed with the case, as he had five witnesses to prove that the account which he had submitted had been passed by the committee.

After hearing evidence, his Lordship ordered an account.

Back Again.
Police Inspector Kerr, who has been on nine months' leave home (Australia) returned to the Colony this morning. Inspector Kerr was formerly in charge of the Water Police.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

PRINCE OF WALES' RELIEF FUND.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your columns, be allowed to bring before the notice of the Hongkong Volunteers and Hongkong Volunteer Reserves, a scheme for the donation of a handsome sum from the Corps to the above fund.

I believe the members are to receive pay at the rate of 1s. 9d. per day and it is felt by many that every man should give the amount so due to him towards the relief of the families of those of our men who will have forfeited their lives and limbs in the Empire's cause.

Most of those now under arms in Hongkong are in receipt of salaries as in normal times and I am sure have no wish to look upon the 1s. 9d. a day as an extra source of income, but would gladly hand it over, doubtless with such personal donation as may be within their means, in the hope of alleviating the suffering consequent upon the horrors of war.

It is perhaps impossible to say at the moment how long the Volunteer Corps will be under arms but I should think it not unlikely that three or four months would not be overestimating the duration of the present mobilisation, and should this prove correct, about £5,000 could be contributed from this source alone.

May I ask your readers to give the idea their consideration and support.

Yours faithfully,

J. K.
Hongkong, August 31, 1914.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

The Mosquito Collector.

A Chinese formerly employed by the Sanitary Department was charged this morning on three counts of obtaining money by false pretences.

Inspector McHardy said that the man went to houses and said that he had been sent to collect mosquitoes, and carried with him three small glass bottles. He told the occupiers unless they paid him \$5 he would report them to the Sanitary Authority, adding that when in the employ of the Department this was his "pidgin."

The case was remanded until Friday on the suggestion of Mr. Wood, in order that the charges might be amended to demanding money by menaces.

IMPORTANT LAND SALES.

A sale of two lots of Crown land was conducted at the offices of the P. W. D. this afternoon. Inland lot 2,080, area 5,000 square feet, annual rent \$58, was sold to Mr. A. E. Griffin, for the Swedish Trading Company, at the upset price of \$1,500. Inland lot 321, area 125,000 square feet, annual Crown rent \$1,222, was sold to the same purchaser for the Hongkong Electric Company at the upset price of \$37,500.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

We would again draw attention to the movement for a contribution to the movement for a contribution to the Prince of Wales' Fund for widows and orphans of soldiers killed at the war. Collection books can be obtained from Mr. R. D. Harvey, Bank Buildings.

WAR ITEMS.

The Liege Forts.

New York, Aug. 15.

According to a Brussels telegram the Germans are advancing slowly but steadily. The 3,000 Belgians holding the Liege forts are enveloped by 250,000 German troops, but are fighting with undiminished determination. The Germans are outflanking themselves before the Liege forts in a manner reminiscent of the Japanese siege at Port Arthur.

American Loan for France.

New York, Aug. 14.

The French Government has asked Messrs. Morgan & Co. to undertake the flotation of a French loan of \$100,000,000. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has asked the United States Government whether he can do so without violating any principle of neutrality. Should the loan be put through, the money will be used for payments incurred in America by orders for provisions, etc.

In this connection it will be remembered that the late Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, father of the present head of the firm, floated the French loans in London at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, and made much profit there by. Some authorities are of opinion that if the firm makes an ordinary loan, without any public flotation, there will be no violation of neutrality.

War in the Air.

New York, Aug. 14.

Encounters in the air are reported from various places. A Paris telegram received to-day states that, while reconnoitering over Lorraine, a French aeroplane was pursued by two German dirigibles, and that after an exciting chase the aeroplane returned safely to its quarters.

A German aeroplane, reconnoitering over the Belgian camp, was pursued by two Belgian aeroplanes, but got back to quarters.

London, Aug. 15.

A German airship was perceived crossing the frontier near Nancy whereupon a French aviator attached to the army flying corps then ascended in his machine to a great height, and swooping downwards dropped a bomb on to the airship. The latter immediately collapsed and fell to the earth in a mass of ruins.

New York, Aug. 15.

French telegrams received here state that a French aviator who had crossed into Lorraine, espied two German aeroplanes over Chateau Saline, and by flying above them and dropping bombs on to them he destroyed them both.

The Russian Army.

Sydney, Aug. 10.

Russia has mobilized an army of 5,000,000, which she has placed along her different frontiers. Two enormous forces, each consisting of 2,000,000 men, are drawn up along the German and Austrian frontier respectively. Another army of 300,000 men is now confronting the Roumanian boundary, while a fourth army, of equal dimensions, is guarding the Turkish (? Trans-Caucasian) frontier.

Trouble in Austrian Army.

Rome, Aug. 14.

It is reported from Bosnia that the Austrian forces there are unruly and rebellious.

The Italian Government has called home the Ambassadors at Paris, St. Petersburg, London, and Berlin in order to take part in a conference on the war.

The H.A.L. Fleet.

New York, Aug. 15.

The Hamburg-America Line has announced that it is considering an offer to purchase some of its steamships now in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000.

The Death of Dr. Liebknecht.

London, Aug. 16.

Despatches received here from Rome state that fugitives arriving there from Berlin declare that the Socialists in Germany are rising

in revolt, following the execution of their leader, Dr. Liebknecht, for refusing military service.

India's Trade.

Calcutta, Aug. 13.—The Simla correspondent of the *Statesman* telegraphs that the Government of India has been carefully watching the situation created by the war and he understands on the best of authority that every effort will be made to keep trade going. The difficulties of the jute mills are fully recognised here, and the Government of India are fully alive to their importance. A most encouraging factor is the handsome balance at the Presidency Bank.—(U. O.)

Hansa Liner Seized at Calcutta.

Calcutta, Aug. 11.—Efforts are being made in Calcutta to open business, shippers having offered to suspend or cancel contracts, while freights are to be increased by a war surtax of 25 per cent. and upwards. The tea market is at an absolute standstill and will remain so till the banks resume normal business and buyers can get financed. Arriving vessels which obtained port clearances yesterday were "Olan Buchanan," "City of York," "Camberwell" and "Benzali."

A Hansa line steamer which arrived in Bombay on Friday was seized by the authorities and detained.—(C. O.)

India's Loyalty.

Calcutta, Aug. 10.

A communique says that in addition to loyal offers of assistance in troops and other resources made by all the important states of India for the defence of the British Empire, the Viceroy is daily receiving a large number of telegrams from the principal cities and communities of India, assuring him of their loyalty and eagerness to serve. Similar measures are also being received from Associations of every kind all over India, and from individuals throughout the Empire without distinction of class or creed.—(C. O.)

An Intrepid Cossack.

A St. Petersburg message to the *Asahi* of August 15, reports that a Cossack Commander has received the First Class of the Order of St. George for killing eleven Germans. He was wounded in sixteen places, but is gradually recovering.

Seizure of Treasure Belonging to Germany.

London, August 1st.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Paris says a truck loaded with 20,000,000 francs in gold and 20,000,000 francs in silver, belonging to a German concern on route to Germany, was seized outside Paris to-day.

Refugees in Tientsin.

Tientsin, Aug. 20.

The C.N.S. Shengking has arrived here to-day with over 200 German women and children, refugees from Tientsin. The refugees had been transferred from the str. Paklat, formerly the Maria Rickmers.

It is reported that the German str. Kapitkat conveying 250 refugees from Tientsin to Tientsin under the white flag, has been taken into Weihaiwei, where she was searched. \$4,000,000 in eyecos was found on board.

The refugees were taken on by the str. Shengking which arrived this morning.—N. C. Daily News.

Correspondence.

"Member."—We regret that we cannot insert your letter, as you have not complied with the rule which requires correspondents to enclose their name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Important Meeting.

A meeting of the Banks and all parties interested in shipments by German and Austrian steamers interned or overdue, is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Wednesday afternoon to devise some means of protecting the cargoes.

SERBIA'S CHANCES AGAINST AUSTRIA.

An Analysis of the Military Question.

The correspondent whose article we print below which recently appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* writes from the point of view of one who has seen the Austrian troops in peace training and the Serbians in war, and has studied Serbia's military position on the spot.

To-day we see the Chancelleries of Europe acting on the assumption that, in the war between Austria and Serbia, Austria will have an easy task, and that the issue is an inevitable victory for her. In so far as concerns a comparison of the number of fighting men which the two States can put in the field there is nothing to cavil at in the deduction. The mobilised strength of the Austrian army is estimated at 500,000 men, and to this may be added 230,000 men of the Austrian Landwehr and the Hungarian Honved. Against this, even assuming that Serbia can place in the field the full ten divisions of her proposed reorganised army, she will total barely 200,000 men, with some 100,000 reserves to fall back on to replace the wastage of war. Eight hundred thousand to 300,000 is formidable odds. The god of war is proverbially on the side of the big battalions, but (and it is a formidable but) the battalions must be able to get at one another, and their fighting value must be approximately equal.

If we analyse the enormous figures of the fighting force of Austria we shall find that many important deductions have to be made. The proportion of the different nationalities in the Austrian army is given by a German authority as 30 per cent German, 50 per cent Slav nationalities (Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, Serbo-Croatians, and Ruthenes), and 20 per cent of Magyars, Rumanians, and Italians. Of the 50 per cent of Slav nationalities probably at least one-half will not willingly fight against their Serbian kinsmen.

Deductions from Austria's Strength.

In the mobilisation that Austria undertook during the crisis of 1913 she found herself faced with the same problem, and it was commonly reported in Vienna at the time that three of her 18 army corps could not be fully relied on. Still, making due allowance for all this, Austria could still have a material numerical superiority in mobilised effectives. But from these effectives still further large deductions have to be made. So long as the attitude of Russia is uncertain she must retain at least the three corps (1st at Oracow, 10th at Przemyel, and 11th at Lemberg) which protect her frontier with Russia. The 15th corps at Sarajevo cannot well be moved from Bosnia; probably at least one other corps will be retained for service in the two annexed provinces and on her Italian frontier, and two more must be held back with the present uncertainty as regards the prospect of a general war. It seems, then, improbable that Austria will use against Serbia more than five corps, with a total war strength of some 300,000 of all ranks. And of the force, as we shall see later, she will not be able to bring into battle for decisive issue more than two-thirds.

The numerical disparity becomes, then, very much less. With the question of numbers falls to be considered the relative fighting efficiency of the two armies. That of Austria cannot be only be conjectured. The Austrian army has not fought for close on half a century. It failed then through bad leadership and faulty

ty peace preparation, but by all accounts the rank and file fought well. Austrian peace manoeuvres of recent years have followed closely the German model. The discipline and spirit of the troops is of the best, but the training shows small signs of having adapted itself to the conditions of modern war. The Serbian army, on the other hand, has just emerged from two successful campaigns. A large proportion of the men are veterans who have learnt their trade by hard experience. The Serbians showed at the Battle of Kumanova that their infantry could bear comparison, as regards hardihood and the power to stand towards success in battle, even with the Japanese. The writer, who has seen both the Austrian army at its peace training and the Serbian army in war, does not hesitate to give the opinion that man for the man the Serbian army is of greater fighting value than that of Austria.

Geographical Considerations.

Let us assume, then, that Austria with five army corps proceeds to seek decisive battle—for this is the aim of all wars—with the Serbian army. The frontier of Serbia, protected by the Drina, the Save, and the Danube, projects in a sharp salient into Austrian territory. On the west flank of the salient lie the mountains of Bosnia, with no connecting railway lines and with unmetalled and rough tracks leading to the frontier. On the north flank of the salient lie the plains of Hungary, and midway in the salient is the capital, Belgrade, and the railway bridge which forms the sole rail communication between the States. Five lines of rails lead from the centre of Hungary down to the frontier on the northern flank of the salient; one line only, and that of narrow gauge, leads to the western flank. Within Serbia itself, with the exception of a few and, from a military point of view, insignificant branch lines, railway communications consist of the main line from Belgrade through Nish to the Bulgarian frontier at Ouzaribrod and the line southward from Nish to Vranja, Uckub, and eventually to Salonica. The network of metalled roads follows the same general line as the rails. Though metalled, no motor transport can ply on them, so bad is their surface and alignment. Apart from these few metalled roads, there is nothing but country tracks, suitable only for the rough carts of the country, and barely passable even by them after even moderate rains.

The aim of all strategy is to bring the opposing forces to decisive battle under conditions favourable to oneself and unfavourable to the enemy. It is clear that the difficulties of Austria will increase with every mile that she has to penetrate into Serbia before such a decisive battle. For she leaves behind her the well-developed network of communications and the ample supplies of her own territory for the barren country and scanty means of communication of Serbia. The aim of Austria must then be to seek decisive battle as near the frontier as possible, and the aim of Serbia, on the contrary, to bring about a decision as far as practicable within her own territory.

A Decisive Factor.

But there are limitations to this. No State, however patriotic and however self-supporting, can afford to see her own territory overrun by an enemy without suffering in morale and in resources. An even more definite limit is placed on Serbia by the location of her principal arsenal at Kragujevac. Serbia can with equanimity see Austria occupy her capital, for Belgrade is in no sense the nerve-centre of the State. But the moment Kragujevac falls she is dependent for her munitions of war on what she can obtain from Greece or through

Bulgaria. Kragujevac is only some 80 miles from the frontier. It would appear, then, this will form the decisive battle—if there is a decisive battle—will be fought between Kragujevac and the frontier.

For her advance onward from Belgrade, Austria will be confined to three or, at most, four country roads. And for her supplies she will have to rely upon the railway after she has made good whatever damage the Serbians may have effected in their retreat. On purely strategic grounds, Serbia would have done well to destroy the bridge at B-grade and to withdraw all rolling stock southwards. But against this stands the argument that this line forms in time of peace the main route for Serbian trade. The destruction of the bridge would be a most serious handicap to the future well-being of the country. Moreover, the effect of the destruction of the bridge would at best only be delay. Within a few weeks Austria will under any circumstances be enabled to transport across the river, either by a temporary bridge or by steamer, sufficient rolling stock to enable her to use the line of rails for her stores. Supplied by rail, she will be able to make full use of the roads for her troops, and using them to the utmost she should be able to deploy 21 to 23 corps for battle at or near Kragujevac. With this main advance it is probable that Austria will combine a flank advance from Sarajevo via Uzece. But on this line she will be dependent on a single road, so that the strength will not exceed one corps.

Other Factors.

Assuming these calculations to be correct, it will be seen that Austria will still have retained some measure of numerical superiority at the final battle. But against this numerical superiority has to be weighed the advantage that Serbia will derive from her central position with reference to the hostile advance and from superior knowledge of the country. If these factors were all that had to be taken into account the deduction would be that Serbian prospects were very far from unfavourable. But there are other and important factors regarding which there is no information. We do not know what reserves of ammunition are available for Serbia. Supplies from outside must necessarily be precarious, and war cannot be waged with bare hands and empty rifles.

Havas Wires.

L'avenir de Torkin complains that the few words sent East by Havas are not sufficient, having regard to the situation in France. Rentes have fallen lower than they have done before for 40 years, Haiphong is obliged to copy the Hongkong papers, four or five days old. It is suggested that the Indo-China Government allow the French Consulate in Hongkong a few thousand dollars so as to transmit the latest news from Hongkong.

£1,000 Table-Top Broken.

In connection with the disappearance of an opal and matrix table-top, valued at £1,000, from the Strand offices of the Queensland Government, Charles Curzon, 30, a boarding-house keeper, of West-square, South-west, was charged at Bow-street with stealing and receiving. Evidence of defendant's arrest in Warwick-street, Regent-street, was given by a detective, who said Curzon produced three broken pieces of the table-top from his pocket. He said he picked up a bagful in the street, and was waiting to see if a reward would be offered. A bag containing other pieces was found at his house. A remand was ordered, bail being allowed. The police stated that they had not discovered how the theft was effected.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 26th August, 1914.

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Cargo remaining on board August 30th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered September 3, 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown September 3, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Sept. 27th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

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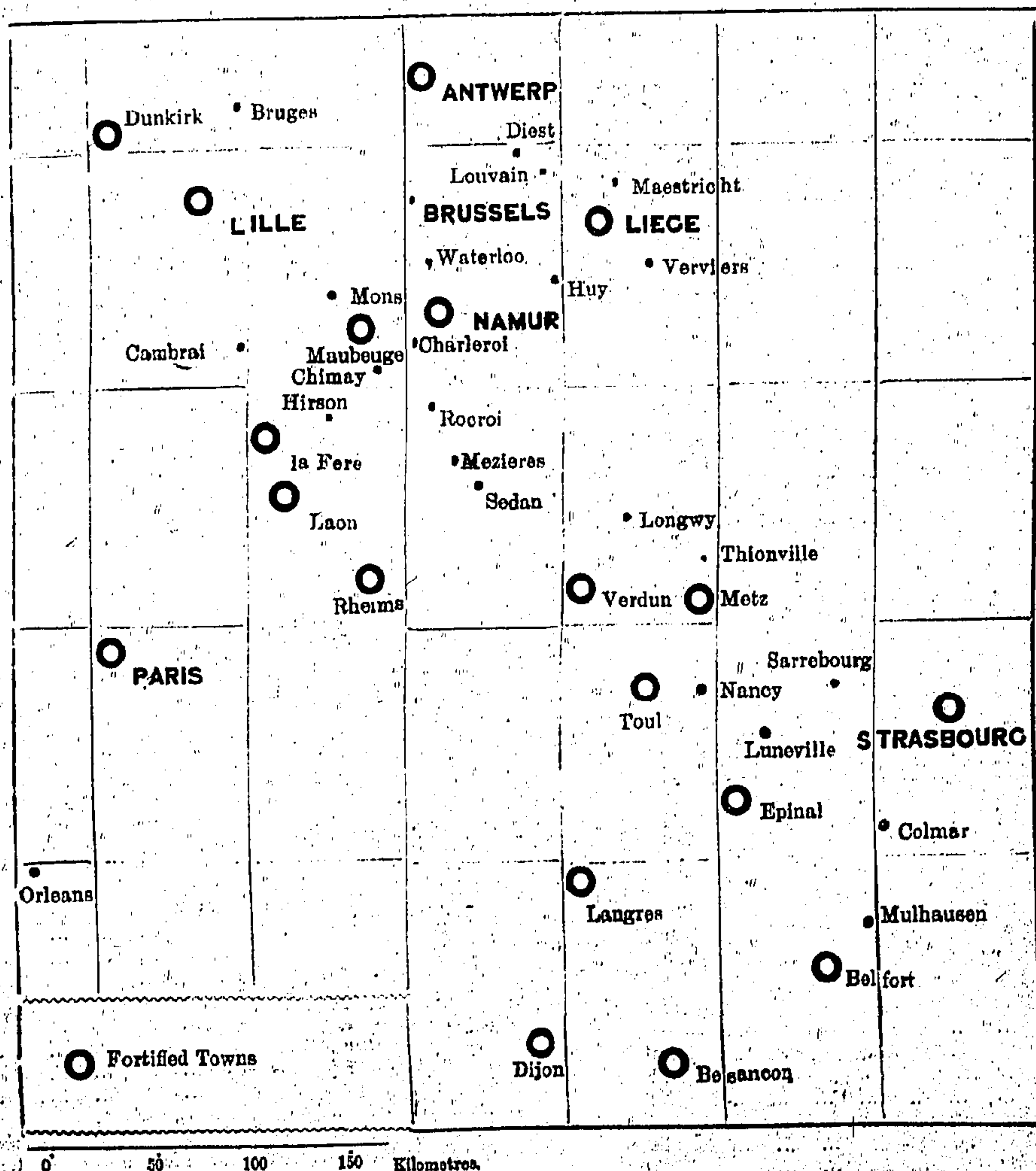
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	THE SIX RUBIES, by J. M. Kennedy, 1.75
	THE HAND OF ALLAN, by William Le Queux, 1.75

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. The main German force, in its advance, has taken a line between Liege and Namur and has succeeded in occupying Brussels. It then advanced between Lille and Maubeuge, a desperate engagement with the British being reported from Cambrai. Since then the Germans have been driven back in the direction of Chimay. Owing the Russian advance, the German force at Brussels has been considerably reduced.

On the eastern frontier the Germans are reported to have occupied Longwy, but their further advance is being stoutly resisted by the French.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"ERROLL"
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co. Ltd.
Agents.

MAKE IT A HABIT ---USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.



IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"

and
"Rules of Health."
One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkiss.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., &c.

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	18' top bottom	30'	5'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	375'	14'	15'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250'	10'	15'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	250'	10'	15'	5'
TAI-KONG-TEU				
Commercial Dock	400'	15'	30'	5'
ABERDEEN				
Hov Dock	420'	15'	15'	5'
Lanark Dock	325'	15'	15'	5'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 E.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Commercial

Empress Proceedings.
Mr. Holden, K.O., counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, states that the company intends to proceed immediately with an action against the former owners of the Storstad, the Maritime Steamship Company of Norway, for \$2,000,000 (\$400,000) for the loss of the Empress of Ireland. The action will be heard in the Admiralty Court at Montreal in September. The money paid by the Prudential Trust Company on behalf of the Norwegian purchasers of the Storstad, amounting to \$175,000 (\$235,000), has already been paid into court.

The Cotton Exchange at Osaka resumed business after more than a week's suspension, but the price was pressed down to ¥105 for spot deals. The dealers have been obliged to fix their capital as the export business became stagnant, whilst on the other hand they face the necessity to pay for the contracted raw cotton. They are conferring daily with the Cotton Spinners' Union with a view to securing special financing services from the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, etc. The Cotton dealers attempted to obtain a similar facility from the banks during the Russo Japanese War and the civil wars in China, but without success. The Nippon Ginko is ready to loan money upon the guarantee of a reliable local private bank, but such guarantee is not an easy thing to get, particularly under the present circumstances. The Cotton Dealers' Union is trying to find some way out of the financial stringency and is further negotiating with the Cotton Spinners' Union for the further reduction of working hours at the spinning mills so as to curtail the supply, which proposition has, we understand, been received favourably.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

The Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on Saturday the 18th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1914, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution—
"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."
Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
A copy of the proposed new articles can be seen at the Office of the Company, on application to the Manager, and also at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison, No. 41, Des Voeux Road Central.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

NOTICE

From this date, the Management of the South China Agency of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada will be assumed by Mr. A. R. Bishop.

FREDERICK MORGAN.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

s.s. "TINCAS" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share of \$125, is payable on and after MONDAY the 24th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

NOTICE

"The Food Committee is prepared to consider—"

(1) Enquiries from residents in the Colony who are experiencing any difficulty in obtaining food stuffs at the maximum prices quoted in the lists of food prices published in the Government Gazette of 22nd August, 1914, or who may wish for information concerning the retail prices of articles of food not enumerated in the lists.

(2) Any complaints from residents in the Colony who are being charged more than the maximum prices published. All enquiries or complaints should be addressed to the Secretary of the Food Committee, The Treasury, General Post Office Building.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Chairman Food Committee.
Treasury,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

NOTICE

NIGHT TRAIN SERVICE.
The Public is hereby notified that the trains timed to leave Canton for Kowloon at 5.15 p.m. and to leave Kowloon for Canton at 12.15 a.m. are hereby cancelled.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

PEAK CLUB.

THE BAND performance announced for Saturday next, 29th instant, will not take place.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

NOTICE

DIOCESAN SCHOOL and ORPHANAGE.

School Duties will be resumed on Tuesday September 1st. For terms for Boarders and Day-scholars apply to the Headmaster, Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called 'Ordinary Meetings.'"

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called 'Extraordinary Meetings.'"

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a 'general Half-Yearly,' and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the words "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 10, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: \$10,000,000
Equal to £2,000,000
Every description of BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy-Hankow
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,125,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Mins.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.

NIGHT CARS.
1.30 P.M. and 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Mins.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Mins.
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 15 Mins.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car will be available.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Road, Des Voeux Road.

NOTICE

I have this day established myself as Export and Import Merchants and Commission Agents under the name of Fred. Taylor & Co.
FRED. TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. E. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stubb.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 465,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of **TRUSTEE—EXECUTOR—OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.** Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

WILLIAMS & WATSON General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

Cannot be beaten, if Equalled.
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, and all things with Wines & Liquor.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	T/T, Marks	Nom.
T/T Demand	1/9 1/16	Demand Germany
30 d/s	1/9 1/16	T/T. France
60 d/s	1/9 3/16	On Haiphong
4 m/s	1/9 1/4	On Saigon
T/T Shanghai	75 1/2	On Bangkok
Private 30 d/s sight	75 1/2	Buy in
T/T Singapore	75 1/2	4 m/s L/C
T/T Japan	86	4 m/s D/P
T/T India	131 1/2	6 m/s L/C
Demand India	131 1/2	30 d/s Sney & M.
T/T Bombay	131 1/2	30 d/s San Fco & N.Y.
Demand Bombay	131 1/2	4 m/s Marks
T/T Calcutta	131 1/2	4 m/s France
Demand Calcutta	131 1/2	6 m/s do
Demand Manila	86	Gold Leaf per tael
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	42 1/2	Sovereign
Demand, New York	43	Bar Silver ready
T/T Java	105	forward

Subsidiary Coins.	Optim Quotations
Discount per \$100:	July 17
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces	Malwa, New
Chinese, 10 " "	Malwa, Old
Hongkong, 20 " "	Palma, New
Hongkong, 10 " "	Palma, Old
	Benares, New
	Benares, Old

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTE.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.
BANKS.		
Hongkong & Shanghai	125 1/2	£2 & 5/- b. at ex 1/11 3/16 equal to \$33.29 for 14 year ending 31/12/13
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	50	Final of \$3 a/o 1912, Interim of \$18 a/o 1913
North China	25	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Unions	100	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze	250	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fire	20	\$10 for 1912
Hongkong Fire	50	\$27 for 1912
SHIPPING.		
China & Manilla	25	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship	50	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Steamboats	15	Final of \$1 for half year ending 31/12/13
Indo-China (Preferred)	25	3% Interim a/o year 1913 on preferred shares
"Shell" Transports	21	Final of 3/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22
"Star Ferry"	10	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
REFINERIES.		
China Sugars	100	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugars	100	\$3 for 1912
MINING.		
Chinese Engineering	21	Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 30/6/13
Tronohs	21	Int. of 1/6 mak. 6/6 a/o 19/3/12 for 1909
Raub	21	\$3.50 for year 1913
Docks, Wharves, & Cowdons	50	\$3 for 1913
Kowloon Wharves	50	Tls. 3 for 1912
E.K. & W'poo Docks	50	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Shanghai Docks	100	Tls. 6 2/2 1/2
Hongkong Wharves	100	First year
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.		
Anglo French Lands	100	\$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Central Estates	100	\$3 1/4 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong Hotels	50	50 cents for 1913
Hongkong Lands	100	\$2.50 for 1913
Humphreys Estates	10	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 \$2.00 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Kowloon Lands	30	15 per cent. for 1910
Shanghai Lands	30	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
West Point	50	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Manila M'pole Hotel	10	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30/11/13
Ewos	50	Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30/11/13
Shanghai Cottons	50	50 cents 31.7.08
Laou Kung Mow	50	\$1.20 for 1913
Kung Yik	50	70 cents for 1913
Hongkong Cottons	10	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
China-Borneo	10	40 cents for 1911
Light and Powers	10	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Do. (Spec. shares)	10	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/o 1914
China Providents	10	\$2 for 1913
Dairy Farms	10	No dividend this year
Green Islands	10	35 cts. for year end'g 31.5.14

